(c) what are the projects undertaken by NHPC so far; and

(d) what is the position of the Uri project and by when all the ongoing projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In 1995-96 the six hydro-electric stations of National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) achieved a generation of 6141.37 MUs against the target of 5590 MU.

(c) and (d) NHPC has so far commissioned the following projects:

Name of the Project	Installed capacity
Baira Siul (H.P.)	198 MW
Loktak (Manipur)	105 MW
Salal (Stage-I) (J&K)	345.MW
Tanakpur (U.P.)	120 MW
Chamera (Stage-I) (H.P.)	540 MW
Salal (Stage-II) (J&K)	345 MW
Total	1653MW

It is presently executing Uri (480 MW) and Dulhasti (390 MW) in Jammu & Kashmir, Dhauliganga (280 MW) in Uttar Pradesh and Rangit (60 MW) in Sikkim NHPC is also executing Kurichu (45 MW) in Bhutan and Kalpong (2.25 MW) in Andaman & Nicobar Islands on agency basis. 95% of the work on the Uri Project (480 MW) has been completed and all the four units of the Project are likely to be commissioned by May 1997. Rangit and Dhauliganga are likely to be completed in 1998-99 and 2004-05 respectively. Work on Dulhasti Project was suspended by the French turn-key contractors in August 1992 contending that the security environment was not conducive to the performance of their contractual obligations. The French civil contractor has subsequently withdrawn from the contract. NHPC has since received global bids for the execution of the balance civil works. Pending award of contract for the balance civil works, NHPC has started some of the civil works departmentally.

Fall in shrimp catches in India

1930. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been sharp fall in catches from the deep sea in India, particularly shrimp;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are monitoring the shrimp catches from the deep-sea off the Andhra Pradesh coast; and

(d) if so, what are the findings of the monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY): (a) and (b) There has been a fall in catches from deep sea fishing as a result of reduction in the number of deep sea fishing vessels under operation.

(c) and (d) The Government of India had got a study conducted by an FAO Consultant in 1992, which established that there has been decline in shrimp catch per vessel operating from Visakhapatnam from 1987 onwards. The study has suggested diversification of the existing Indian deep sea fishing fleet for targeting non-shrimp resources.

Non-Implementation of NCR Plan

1931. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether perennial shortage of power and potable water, worsening law and order situation, deteriorating transport problem and air, water and noise pollution have become integral part of life in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the National Capital Region Plan formulated to decongest Delhi and develop its satellite towns, still

remains confined to papers only and no concrete and effective steps have been taken so far to implement this Plan; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESHWARLU): (a) Due to unprecedented growth of population, slum settlements, industrial units and auto vehicles, Delhi is experiencing constant pressure on its urban infrastructure and the quality of environment.

(b) and (c) In order to decongest Delhi and develop the NCR, Regional Plan-2001 has been drawn in accordance with the objectives of NCR Planning Board Act, 1985. It is envisaged to plan for Delhi in its regional context by deflecting population and dispersal of economic activities in the NCR outside Delhi. The Regional Plan-2001 is a multi-sectoral policy framework covering the development of regional infrastructure of transportation, power and telecommunications as well as development of selected townships outside Delhi. The strategy is for the integrated development of the townships for generating employment opportunities outside National Capacity Territory of Delhi to absorbe Delhi-bound migrants and reduce the pressure of population on Delhi. The Member States and their development agencies have drawn up various programmes funded by loan assistance from NCR Planning Board which has financed so far 89 projects out of which 46 projects have been completed and 43 projects are on-going. The expenditure of Rs. 252.71 crores has been incurred on these projects.

Conference of Chief Ministers at New Delhi

1932. SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Administrators of Union territories were held recently at New Delhi;

(b) If so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether some decisions were taken during the Conference; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps to be taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment had convened a Conference of Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Services in New Delhi on 4th-5th July, 1996. All the States/UTs except Lakshadweep, and the concerned Union Territories/Departments actively participated in the Conference. After discussion, the Conference adopted a set of recommendations. The major recommendations of the Conference are given in the Statement (*see* below). The concerned Union Ministries/Departments and all the State/UT Govts. have been requested to process these recommendations expeditiously. The State/UT Govts. have also been requested to identify a nodal Department for processing these recommendations so that the Department of Programme Implementation in the Union Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation could correspond with them.

Statement

Major recommendations adopted by the conference of Chief Ministers on basic minimum services held in New Delhi on 4th-5th July, 1996.

The Conference congratulated the prime Minister on taking the initiative to organise this discussion on Basic Minimum Servics, which is a subject of national importance and high priority.

2. The Conference endorsed the seven Basic Minimum Services enumerated in the Agenda as of paramount importance in securing a better quality of life for our